CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

VOLUME XIV.

WILD RACE FOR HOMES.

SCRAMBLE OF HUNDREDS OF BOOMERS FOR CLAIMS. cones Attending the Race Across the Line—A Good Deal of the Land Still Left for Settlers—The Situation in Okla-

Says a dispatch from Brown's Valley, Minn.: The sharp, clear note of a bugle at noon Friday, the almost simultaneous crack of a carbine, then a volley from the whole far-reaching line of cavalry as the whole far-reaching line of cavalry as the signal was taken up and carried in a reverberating report to thousands of waiting ears, a few more halting shots, becoming fainter as the distance increased, and the Sisseton reservation was at last open. The military withdrew from the border and rejoined their companies. From the brush along the phare of the Minnesota Piver from of the Minnesota River, from ravines hitherto held to be unpopulated, from every conceivable spot bordering on the reservation that could shelter a man, horse or wagon there sprung hordes of home-seekers. There were all sorts and conditions of men. Some who had never passed a night out of doors in their lives slept on the damp ground with naught but the starry sky above them. The west shore of Lake Traverse is the border line of the reservation for almost its entire length. A fleet of rafts and other hastily improvised eraft laden with household goods so that their gunwales came within a few inches of the water lay along the shore await-ing the stroke of 12. Many of their oc-cupants had not tasted food for twenty hours. Hundreds lined the way all along the border from Hankinson south. At Wheaton was the greatest crowd for it was the nearest point to the de-

It was a speciacle not easy to forget. With the crack of the carbines horses dashed madly forward, urged to desper-ate speed by their excited riders. Strug-gling along to the rear came loaded wagons, with from two to six horses on They were lashed unmercifully by their drivers. The cracking of whips, the duli thunder of hoofe in the damp sod and the yells of the drivers as they struggled for the lead filled the air with an unwonted din. Still farther to the rear came those without conveyances, struggling forward with their kits of tools until the reserve was dotted with them. The mounted crowd was soon



WAITING FOR THE WORD.

beyond the range of vision, and as they disappeared they were considerably strung out, the leaders evidently saving their strength for a hard run at the

Ida Burnett, graduate of the University of Minnesota, a strikingly hand-some girl, is possibly the possessor of the choicest quarter-section about the town site to the northwest. She has just a suspicion of Indian blood in her veins, and is a descendant of the Sloux race been allotted land on the reserve. Behind the fastest team obtain she was drawn to the town site from the agency. The start was made at gun-fire and the girl was first on the field. She staked out her claim and field. She staked out her claim and straighway went to work on the erection of a shanty, assisted by her driver. Governor Mellette had 250 deputy sherids on the reserve, heavily armed and instructed to maintain order, peaceably if possible, foreibly if necessary. They checked several rows before serious results ensued.

The Sisseton Reservation.

The Sisseton Indian Reservation sur plus lands that have been opened to settlement are located in the northeast corner of South Dakota, covering most of Roberts County, lapping over on the edge of Marshall and Day Counties, crossing the pan-handle of Grant, and



the sharp point of the triangular-shaped reservation extending down to the center of Coddington, a few miles from Water-The northern base of the trian gle extends over into Sargent and Richland Counties in North Dakota, and for that reason filings may be made at Fargo. The lands are rich, and numerous lakes cover the entire extent of the reservation, a good portion of which is wooded and of a hilly character. In the control of the reservation, a good portion of which is wooded and of a hilly character. character. In fact, the character of the lands reflects much credit on the judg-ment of the Sisseton Indians, who chose this land as their reward for their help to the settlers in the Indian war of 1862. For nearly thirty years they held the reservation intact, but finally concluded they would prefer to have their lands in

reservation, but it is estimated that enough for about four thousand claims of 160 acres each still remained up to the hour of opening.

O. PALMER,

The excitement over the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands is quieting down, due principally to the fact that new arrivals are materially decreasing. The boomers in their wagons continue to pour in all along the border, but the crowd coming in by rail is not as large as that which moved on the Oklahoma country three years ag), and as the time for the country decrease. for the opening draws near it begins to look as though the crowd that will go in will not be nearly as great as that which entered Oklahoma. This is due to the fact that three years ago thousands of people who were not farmers rushed to Guthrie, Oklahoma City, and the other towns, thinking that they would secure town lots that in a few years would make them rich, while the new jowns in the Arapahoe and Chevenne country will all be miles from any railroad, and do not invite this kind of immigration. Many of the boomers, even those who

have horses and wagons, do not seem to

have any cash, though most of them stationed along the northern border estimate that there are 3,500 people on that line east of Cantonment and about 1,000 west. There are perhaps 12,000 people ready to go in from the east and 7,000 or 8,000 in the Washita country, while about 3,000 Texans are up along the south line. There are not many people on the west line. On the north line, about ten miles east of Cantonment, there are 1,500 people from western Kansas camped in one

A Boy Reporter.

The reporter's pencil has trained nany a hand for the novelist's pen. It trained Charles Dickens, who, at the age of nineteen years, did reporter's work of such excellent quality as to draw from the late Earl of Derby, then Lord Stanley, a prediction that the stripling reporter was destined for a great career.

Young Dickens had reported the last part of Lord Stanley's speech in the House of Commons against O'Connell. When the proofs of the speech were sent to Lord Stanley that gentleman returned them with the remark that the first two-thirds of it so admirably would call upon him he would repeat his speech and have it ported again.

Young Dickens, note-book in likely, made his appearance at Mr. Stanley's, aches.

The first incident was the receipt of the first incident was the and was reluctantly shown by the servant into the library. When the master of the house came in he expressed astonishment with his eyes as well as by his words.

"I beg pardon," said he, "but I had hoped to see the gentleman who had reported the last part of my speech." "I am that gentleman," answered Dickens, turning red in the face. "Oh, indeed!" said Stanley, turning

to conceal a smile. Sir James Graham then came in. and Stanley began his speech. At first he stood still, addressing one of

the window-curtains as "Mr. Speaker." Then he walked up and down the room, gesticulating and declaiming with all the fire he had shown in the House of Commons. Sir James, with a newspaper report before him, followed, and occasionally

corrected Stanley. When the proof of the speech had been read by the orator, he returned it to the editor with a note predicting the future success of his young reporter. Many years afterward Charles Dickens, the popular novelist, was invited to dine with Lord Derby. The guests were shown into the library, and

sensation, as if he had been there be-At last something recalled the reporting adventure, and he reminded his bost of it. Lord Derby was delighted to recognize in the popular novelist his boy reporter .- Youth's Companion.

Dickens, though he had forgotten the

incident of the speech, felt a strange

Infantry Can Endure More Than Cava'ry. and in a long distance the foot soldiers will outmarch the horsemen. Those who doubt this statement should remember that a horse in army service carries about 270 pounds weight, while the soldier carries only his gun and from twenty to forty nounds. Notwithstanding the fact that a ten minutes' halt is made in every hour for stragglers to catch up, cavalry straggle to the rear more than infantry do, and the care of a horse on a long march is a serious matter. The borses are picked animals, but even the best horse is liable to fall lame from the loss of a shoe or a stone in his hoof, or from some other cause which at first may be entirely unperceived by the rider .-

Globe-Democrat. Large Universities.

Berlin University is the third largest in the world. Paris, with 9,215 students, and Vienna, with 6,220, are

severalty and live like whites, so the matter was soon arranged, with the aid of a commission, and a puble for lands was the result. The Inquality have your conversation. Silence your opposed many of the best lends on the state of the reason, not with noise. BE not too earnest, loud, or violent in

GROVER IS IN DOUBT, IN THE RAGING FLOOD SAVED FROM RUSTLERS. 1880. SAYS HIS SELECTION MAY BE AN UNWISE MOVE.

The Ex-President Writes a Letter to That | The Country Surrounding Columbus Over Effect to a Chattanooga Democrat—Sen-timent and Personal Devotion Should Be Thrown Aside—Decline in Wheat.

Letter from Mr. Cleveland A movement was started in this State a few weeks ago, says a Chattanooga, Fenn., dispatch, to organize Cleveland Democratic clubs in every city and town n Tennessee. The movement grew rapidly, and within a few days clubs were formed in Memphis, Nashville, 8 noxville, Clarksville and Chattanooga. The club in this city was organized two weeks ago, when nearly all the local Democrats came forward and signed their names to the roster of members. James H. Bible made a ringing speech. in which he eulogized Mr. Cleveland and declared that the delegation from Tennessee must go to the Chicago con-vention instructed to vote for the "man of destiny" as long as his name re-mained in nomination. Mr. Bible's adfress created great enthusiasm and his speech was printed in full in the local newspapers. Copies were mailed to Mr. Cleveland, and brought from him the following letter, the first in which the ex-President has referred in any way to LAKEWOOD, N. J., Apri 18, 1892.

Lakewood. N. J., Apri 18, 1892.
Po James H. Bible. Chattanooga, Tenn.:
My Dwan Sim—I desire to thank you for the report of the meeting at Chattanooga, which you so kindly sent me, and for the words you spoke of me on that occasion. I am exceedingly anxious to have our party to exactly the right thing at the Chicago Convention, and I hope that the delegates will be guided by judgment and actuated by true Democratic spirit and the single desire to succeed on principle. I should not be frank if I did not say to you that I often lear I do not deserve all the kind things such friends as you say of me, and I have frequent misgivings as to the wisdom of again putting me in nomination. I therefore am anxious that sentiment and too unmeasured personal devotion should be measured personal devotion should be thecked when the delegates to the convention reach the period of deliberation. In any event there will be no disappointment for me in the re-u't. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

BIG SLUMP IN WHEAT.

Wheat Drops Five Cents in Less Than an Hour at Chicago.

The Chicago wheat market started off Monday as if it were going out of sight; it finally collapsed and dropped as if a corner had "busted" and as if a panic had resulted. It was a most remarkable affair, however. Without the collapse of any corner, without any sensational failure, without any panic of any sort, there was a straightaway decline in the price of five cents. This big drop was all the more remarkable because it a drop from under 85 cents. People who had orders to execute were in distress every minute. Although the market had the semblance of a big one, it was impossible to execute big orders at anything like one price. Indeed, it was the fact that it was impossible most of the time to execute orders for 25,000 at one price. These difficulties were as great early, when the market was advancing, as they were later, when the market was going to pieces. The scalpwere so badly reported as to be unin-telligible; but that if the gentleman of the market fluctuations, was afraid to who had reported the last part of it act. "Kicks" from customers were innumerable. Explanations were almost impossible, because traders themselves hardly knew why it was they were doing so poorly. In the pit it was a Young Dickens, note-book in hand, day of backaches, headaches and heart-

weak cables, a surprise all around. Government report Saturday afternoon had made the condition of winter wheat 81½, a very low figure, as almost every-body on this side thought. It was the expectation that the foreigners would look at it in the same way. An opening decline at Liverpeol was a stunning The trade didn't know what to make of it. A happy thought struck one bright fellow. Liverpool was laboring under

a misapprehension. There had been a drop in the price Saturday, and there also had been the Government crop report. The drop in the price had preceded the Government, and really had had nothing to do with really had had nothing to do with it. But here was the discovery; Liverpool, the bright man said, thought the Saturday decline at Chicago was on the Saturday decline at Chicago was on the Government report. Pretty nearly everybody adopted that brilliant idea, charged himself with being stupid, and declared that the closing Liverpool cables would be higher. The theory helped the price of wheat. May had opened at 84. It got to 854. But it did not hold. A failure in Levelscott the not hold. A failure in London settled the things Messrs, Borriman, Philips & Co., of London, a concern known grain people the world over for thirty years, were annouced suspended. The jig was up from that moment. Wheat started down. From 85 cents it got to 84 cents; from 84 cents to 83 cents; from 83 cents to 82 cents. Before the close it was at 80‡ cents for May, 5‡ cents under the price of the carly morning. The close, 80g cents, was only a little over the bottom.

In the stomach of a dead St. Louisman was found a pint of old iron. He

had eaten it for years before it finally entered his soul .- Columbus Post. In the stomach of a man who died in On a march infantry will endure St. Louis the other day was found an the fatigue much better than cavalry, assortment of broken glass. He had and in a long distance the foot sol- not been drinking Milwaukee water. He was merely a professional swallower of odds and ends.—Milwaukee Sentinel. THE professional living skeleton who proposes to sue a doctor in one of the public institutions for \$1,000 for muscle removed from his arm-the skeleton's. not the doctor's—seems to have just ground for complaint. He must be a mean surgeon that would rob a dime museum skeleton of his muscular tissue.

-New York Press. SINCE the 4th of July last year Albert Simons, aged 16, of Gainesville, Pa., has through various acci-dents broken his right arm twice, each of his legs once, three ribs, his nose, collar-bone and his left arm. Young Mr. Simons should take himself around in small parcels labeled "with care."—New York World,

A FEW days ago a man died in St. A FEW days ago a man died in St.
Louis who for some time past had been
in the habit of swallowing nails and
pieces of iron and glass, apparently
without injury. On the other hand a
man has just died in New Jersey from
the effects of two grape seeds which
lodged in his stomach several months ago. The human stomach seems to an eccentric organ,-Indianapolis

MANY PEOPLE MEET DEATH IN

taken by Blaing River Waters and the City Cut Off-Over a Hundred Negroes

MISSISSIPPI.

Trawford Abalanche

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1892.

Disastrous Overflows.

A Columbus, Miss., dispatch says:
Later advices from the low lands just south of here indicate that over one hundred negroes have been drowned in this county. It will be weeks before anything like a correct estimate of the as of cattle can be obtained. The bodies of horses, mules and cows are constantly floating down the Tombigbee. For miles on both sides of this river there remain nothing but poverty and desolation. Dr. J. D. Hutcherson, one of the largest planters in this State, has just returned from one of his planta-tions in the northern portion of the county and reports great destitution from overflow of the Butahatchie. H lost seventy-five head of cattle and one of his laborers. A. K. Keith, living a few miles south, saved his mules and cattle by putting them in the parlor and dining-room where the water was only two feet deep His family and fifty negroes were in the same story of the residence. The waters have receded about seven feet and continue to fall slowly. Most of the county bridges have been swept away and it will be weeks before or-dinary traffic will be regularly resumed. The Mobile and Ohio Railway has three work trains with 200 men on the road between here and Artesia and will prob-ably have trains running soon. U. B. ably have trains running soon. U. B. Rider, Superintendent of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, is here with repair trains and is pushing work with great rapidity, but it will be weeks before trains can be run on that road between here and West Point. Mr. Rider has made arrangements with the M. & O. to use its track from here to that city by way of Artesia. A cold rain has fallen st constantly since Sunday night No mail has been received there for a week. Only one body has been recovered. At Helena, Ark., the river has nov

reached a stage which endangers the new levees in the southern part of the country and excites the apprehension of the planters.

At Jackson, Miss., so great is the devastation that citizens have appealed to Congressman Allen for assistance from the General Government. Hundreds of negroes are homeless and without any-thing to eat. Along the river bottom all the work they have done toward putting in a crop has been swept away, together with fences and much stock. The greatest loss of life and injury to property is along the line of the Tombigbee River. It is not large enough in the dry season to float a small steamboat, but now it is ten miles wide. Its valley is extremely fertile and is thickly popu-All of the plantations along border for four or five miles are submerged from five to twenty feet. It was ten feet higher than the great flood of 1847, previous to which time nothing like it had ever been seen. In many instances so rapidly did the river rise that small cabins were swept from the face of the earth and whole families with them. The river was bank full before the recent heavy rains, which served to make it a veritable inland sea.

The Red River Floods. The late and heavy rains of this spring have also been having disastrous effects in some parts of North Dakota. The Red River at St. Vincent, Minn., is over the banks, and has begun flooding that town and Emerson. It is forty feet above low water mark, and still rising As the ice drive has not yet gone out, a greater height is feared. A rise of one foot more will cover the town of Emerson. The indications are that the dis-astrous flood of 1880 will be repeated and as the towns are more settled the loss would be greater. Families in the lower parts of both Emerson and St. Vincent have already begun to move

BLOODY FIGHT WITH INDIANS A Number of Mexicun Soldiers and Yaqui

Killed in a Battle, An authentic report has reached Phonix, A. T., that the Mexican soldiers under Lieutenant Montana, of the First Sona Military, had met the renegade Yaquis well up the Yaqui River and had had a hard fight with them, in which a number of both soldiers and Indian were killed. Later the absolute truth of the report was determined by disof the report was determined by dis-patches to prominent Sonorans in Phœnix. The soldiers, 200° strong met the Indians in a defile of the Sunis Biancos. There were a large number of the Indains, though just now many could not be determined. The en gagement lasted eight hours, when the Indians dispersed through the moun tains, leaving the soldiers masters of the aituation. This is the way the Yaquis fight, and it makes them a formidable adversary. They will rise up in large numbers, and when closely pressed every one become his own com-mander and takes to the brush. They are brave, too, and seldom refuse to fight the soldlers when equal in numters. The fighting forces of Mexicans have sent for re-enforcement, when the will pursue the renegades further into mountains.

The Suicidal Mania.

MURDER and suicide are not so paired as to prevent either from acting. pity that, if killing must be done, the culprit does not begin with suicide.— Toledo Commercial.

THE suicide of a child after reproof or correction is a by no m ans wholly unknown occurrence. The act of a young Fh ladelphia monkey in cutting its throat with a piece of glass after its mother had chast's d it is perhaps a piece of the "m saing link."—Detroit Journal.

THE young man in Illinois who took two ources of laudanum because his girl went back on him, was a great im-provement in the fool fellows who want to shoot the girl before making way with themselves. Only brutes try fo wreak s vengeance on the isneeent and in offensive girl.—St. Paul Globe.

SUICIDES are not as considerate as the world expects people to be who are about to face judgment for deeds done in the body. They terrorize a car full of fellow beings, plunge to death in the midst of a startled crowd, stop railroad trains, mar the pleasure of hotel guests, break up weddings and check the course of business. In rubble places. These business in public places. These destroyers should at least seek self-destroyers should at least seek privacy for the final tragedy in their mistaken existence.—Detroit Free Press. REGULATORS RESCUED BY UNITED STATES TROOPS.

idiers Appear Near Buffalo, in Wyo ing, Just in Time to Prevent the Killing of Fifty or a Hundred Imprisoned Stock nen-Cause of the Troubl

A terrible state of affairs is reported to exist in Johnson County, Wyo., on the eastern side of the Big Horn Moun-The owners or managers of the tains. big cattle ranches in that region have long suffered from the depredations committed by organized bands of committed by organized bands of thieves, technically known there as "rustlers," and took up arms in alleged self-protection. Forty of them were surrounded at the T. A. Ranch by about

500 of their foes.

The Acting Governor of Wyoming tele graphed to Washington, briefly stating the facts, and requested that troops be sent at once, as the disturbers of the peace had grown so numerous as to be beyond the control of the State officials. Senators Carey and Warren at once called on Acting Secretary of War. called on Acting Secretary of War Grant. General Schofield was summoned, and the party at midnight re-paired to the Executive Mansion, aroused the President, and after a consultation the President directed that the neces-sary troops be dispatched to the scene. General Schofield at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning sent a telegram to General Brooke, commanding the Department of Dakota, ordering him to send troops from Fort McKinney at break of day to the scene of the trouble.

Accordingly, Col. Van Horne's com-mand, consisting of three troops of cav-alry, received orders to march to the scene of battle at once. About 3 a. m. the sound of "forward march" rang out clear on the morning air, and the blue-coated troopers started out of the fort and galloped toward the "A" ranch. The distance was covered by daylight, and the commanding officer and Sheriff Angus held a consultation. The Sheriff reported that he had ordered the men to surrender, but they had refused and had opened fire on his men.

Col. Van Horne found that the rustlers, small stockmen and the Sheriff's posse had completely surrounded the ranch and cut off all means of escape, so that the stockmen's forces were entrapped. However, the military had no trouble in inducing the stockmen to surrender. The only provision that was exacted was that they be taken to Fort McKinney and not be allowed to fall into the hands of Angus or his men or the rustlers. Colonel Van Horne con-sented, and under the protection of the cavalry the stockmen's forces, consist ing of sixty-five men, quickly saddled and bridled their horses and rode to Fost McKinney, where they are now confined under guard. The Sherif's posse and the forces of rustiers and small ranchers rode ahead to Buffalo or dissersed to their various farms.

Just what the next move will be cannot be said, as the feeling on both sides not be said, as the feeling on both sides is intensely bitter. The settlers for many miles around the scene of the trouble are fleeing for their lives, and not without reason. Stage coaches have been stopped, and men shot down in broad daylight. To make matters worse, a band of Crow Indians have left their reservation, and are helping the rustlers by running off cattle and horses from the ranches, while it is intimated that a prominent Sheriff in the neighborhood is in sympathy with the thieves.

The trouble is one of long standing.

A number of small stock-growers and others who tried the doubtful experiment of farming on the arid lands been injured by the owners of large herds, or the men who represented them on "the plains." Some of the little fellows were driven off and felt sore. Their case has been taken up by a lot of lawless characters in much the way as the grievances of workingmen in London are sometimes made the pretext for mob outrages by the worst classes of the British metropolis. is why the wicked rustlers find it easy to operate; they are more or less sym-pathized with by the aggreeved ones. For this reason juries have failed to convict in cases where the worst of crimes have been proved, the shooting down of men in cold blood being added to the theft of live stock. Then it is said the sheriffs and deputy sheriffs of the thief-infested counties have owed their positions to the votes and influence of the outlaws, and that in one or two cases the sheriffs have personally appropriated stray cattle and have had deputies who were actually rustlers. Under such conditions the thieves became bold. They not only took unbranded calves and put their own marks upon them, but had the audacity to run off by the carload cattle and horses that had been stolen from the ranches of men whom they had intimidated to the extent of forcing them to leave the place. The ranchmen tried the virtue of association, and adopted regulations of association, and adopted regulations for the tracing of the stoien property when offered for sale in markets eastward, as well as for reclaiming the value of estrays. Then the rustiers essayed another role. It is reported that during last year they "did a land-office business in selling decreased beat traces." selling dressed beef to army contractors and to the subcontractors working on the Burlington and Missouri grade in the northern part of the State. They stole hundreds of cattle, either by she them down or running them off to b slaughtered for sale to the persons sufficiently unscrupulous to buy the meat at a big cut from regular prices. The fellows guilty of these outrageous pro-ceedings are said to have cloaked their villainy by posing as small stockmen and actually held a meeting at Buffalo, in the northern part of Johnson County, "where they masqueraded under the title of the Northern Wyoming Farmers' and Stock Growers' Association They then arranged for the annual round-up to suit their conven-ience in forestalling the reputable cattlemen and in order to get in their deadly work on the "mavericks" (un-branded cattle) before the rightful own-ers appeared on the scene. This was the last straw.

The Umbrella Trust. THE umbrella trust would get more shekels if it could make umbrella-stealing a felony .- Courier-Journal.

Now THAT un brellas and parasols are to be controlled by a trust, there should be an increased trade in big hats and gum coats.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

No UMBRELLA trust, no matter ho well gotten up, will ever make it safe for a man to trust his umbrella out of his sight in wet weather.—Philatelphia Times.

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dially invited to attend,

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GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137 .-Meets every Tuesday evening WILLIAM MCCULLOUGH, N. G.

WILLIAM GIDDINGS, Sec. GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., NO 16.-Moets alternate Friday evenings.

CHARLES M. JACKSON, C. P. C. HANSON, Secretary. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.-

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L. J. Patterson, Com. G. H. BONNELL, R. K.

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PORTAGE LODGE, R. of P., No. 141,-Meets first and third Wednesday of each month.

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second and last Wednesday of each month. G. E. SHITH, R. S. W. F. BENRELMAN, C. R. WAGNER CAMP, 8, OF V., No. 143 .- Moets first and third Saturday of each month. S. G. Tarzon, Captain.

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